Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1494.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

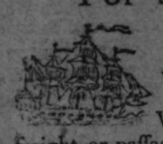
For Sale,

The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner *Virginia and Philadelphia Packet*,

Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to *Ross & Simson.*

June 12. dtf

For St. Thomas,



THE SHIP

Ann and Mary,

Captain BILLIS;

WILL sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to

F, COPPINGER.

No. 221, *South Front street.*

June 9. d10t

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

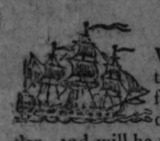
CONSITING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY. Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.



Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.

OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of

Jesse & Robert Waln-

May 26 §

For Freight or Charter,

THE

Brig Fame,

FRANCIS KNOX, Master:

A strong, excellent vessel, has been just sheathed and ready to receive a cargo. She will carry 2,000 barrels, has good accommodations for passengers.

Apply to

Capt. Knox, or to Kearny Wharton.

June 6. 6p

HAY.

A Quantity of excellent Old and New Hay to be had at Peel Hall Farm on the Wissahickon Road, about 2 miles from the City.

Also, A QUANTITY OF BUILDING STONE.

June 8 §6t

FASHION AND CHEAPNESS.

INTELLIGENCE TO THE LADIES.

JUST received from LONDON, two trunks of elegant BRUNSWICK KID Ladies' Shoes, of the most fashionable patterns and shape now worn in that city, and will be sold off immediately in small quantities, at first cost, for cash, at Mrs. ENEFER's, No. 105 Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets.

*** The above was purchased of Mr. Fox, in Piccadilly, who manufactures for most of the nobility, and will be warranted good.

June 13 §3t

John Miller, jun. & Co

Have received per the India, Ashmead, from Calcutta,

A well assorted small Invoice of

Gurrahs
Baftas
Cossaes
Calicoes
Bengal Stripes

Laid in remarkably low, which they will sell for cash or short credit on very advantageous terms.

June 5. d2wfr14th

George Dobson,

No. 25 *South Third-Street,*

HAS imported per ships William Penn, Starr, and Diana, from London,

5-4 Super London Chints, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimity's.
Fashionable Waistcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassamiers.

The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.

June 14, '97. d. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to those persons, holding notes of the subscriber, that he will renew the same, payable in six years, with legal interest from the date hereof; and that notes will be given as above to all, who may have open accounts legally authenticated.

TIMOTHY MOUNTFORD.

No. 294, S. Second Street.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1797.

Millinery Room,

No. 136 *Market-street.*

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §20

Just Received

From Batavia (via Providence)

170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.

A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-street.

may 30 dtf

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes

Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks

A few Quarter Chests best Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS

Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and Coffee in Tierces

March 7. §tf

C. E. Whitlock,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; supplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINCH's, No. 68 north Eighth street, or at his house, next to the Black Horse Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold sockets or screws	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory sockets, or gold screws	10
Filing and cutting away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentist)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Brushes, best London manufacture	25 cents.

Regulating, &c. according to the operation.

*** C. WHITLOCK will sell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honest and sober, and has about 5 years and a half to serve. Enquire as above.

June 15 §3tthtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 *Chesnut-Street,*

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

To be Sold,

A large and convenient

Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,

No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Have for Sale,

Virginia Tobacco, of the Richmond inspection

350 bbls. Virginia Flour and Middlings
500 bushels Wheat
5 casks Ginsang.

ALSO,

Three cases Rouens Linens, entitled to the drawback

200 pieces Bandannoes, and
100 cadies India Sewing Silk.

June 15. thsw3t

Grattan and Comp.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ship Star, a large assortment of

PERFUMERY,

Which is now opened for sale at their House, No. 192 Market-street.

Also, a new assortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, shirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.

Those Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month.

June 5 6t

To be sold,

The time of a stout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to serve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock-street.

June 13. d2w

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §1wmwstf

For sale,

A pair of very handsome

Bay Horses,

Near sixteen hands high, well broke, and perfectly gentle. Enquire at Mr. Kelson's stables, Church-alley.

Also, for Sale,

A Chariot and plated Harness.

June 13. d10p

PIANO FORTE.

LONGMAN & BRODERIP's

ROYAL patent Piano Forte with a green board, an excellent toned instrument. For sale at Mr. Salters, No. 56, S. Fourth Street.

June 10. d1w.

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION.

Respecting the Life of W. PENN.

Prior to the gra. of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"*Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud abjudicatum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*"

Sal. Catalin.

"*Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio.*"

Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will absolutely be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 23d day of August next, at* 11 *o'clock, A M, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant framehouse in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building* 37 *feet by* 19, *consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building* 18 *feet front by* 19 *feet deep, consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick and conveniently partitioned. The house is entirely new, built in a modern style, and completely and elegantly finished. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump of good water in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with two Orchards, one of* 60 *full grown trees, the other is young and thriving, consisting of* 200 *best grafted fruit trees.*

Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland, of the best quality, containing 37 *acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, and* 1 *of the Cross Roads, containing one hundred and sixty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber.*

This Tract will be sold in lots on Thursday, the 24*th day of August following, at* 11 *o'clock, A M, on the premises if the weather permits, if not at the house of Mr. Witherill, Cross Roads.*

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, esq. Cranberry, of Mr. Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141 *South Second Street, Philadelphia, or of Mr. Charles Snowden Tontine Coffee-House, New York, or of the subscribers.*

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Princeton
JACOB FISHER, Cranberry } *Administrators*

N. B. The sale of the above property was advertized for the 14*th inst. but the Administrators were not able to get the two separate Tracts laid out into Lots, and other matters arranged, on account of the indisposition of one of them, it was therefore adjourned to the days above mentioned.* §6tmwftf *June* 19.

Great Philolophical & Mechanical Experiments,

To be executed on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight o'clock in the Evening, at Mr. M'Dougalls Dancing Room in fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

The force of Hercules is surpassed by artificial Men.

The perfection of natural philolophy by an artificial Lady.

This adroit and graceful Lady, will commence her philosophic experiments by firing the cannon of Volta.

She will melt metal by her fiery breath afterwards direct the electric fire on a small House, and destroy it,

She will blow out of her mouth flashes of fire representing flaming stars, and finally conclude the experiment by surprising feats, by a single pistol shot, she will kill a bird perching in front of the theatre.

June 19. eod3t.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

No. 27, Dock-street,

Have just received per Abigail, Babcock, from BELFAST,

IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each sorted up to 9*s* sterling per yard.

They have also received

7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted
Dowlas and Sheetings,

which will be sold for ready money, or short credit, on moderate terms; together with a general assortment of Spring Goods as usual.—*Also,*

Hunter's Pipes in boxes
An assortment of Queens' Ware in crates
An assortment of Glass Ware in casks and crates
T. Crowley, Millington, Steel
Cargo & London particular Teneriffe Wines
Lisbon Wine of excellent quality
Superior Sherry Wines
Patent Sheathing paper.

A few small bales fine Cloths neatly assorted, and two bales assorted Flannels, to be sold per package.

June 9. 3taw 6w

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

This Day is Published,

And sold by H. & I. KAMMERER, jun. No. 24, *North Third-street, also, by Mr. HENRY SWEITZER, No.* 85, *Race-street,*

(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)

The Man of real Sensibility;

Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.

Founded on Fact.

☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illustrated with twenty copper-plates, may also be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents.

H&I. K. junrs. have on hand a quantity of No. 1 and 2 Writing Paper.

Valuable Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for Sale

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

No. 119 Chesnut-Street,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]

A FEW COPIES OF THE

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES *OF THE UNITED STATES,*

For the Year 1795.—

Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.

February 22. §.

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, *North Second street,*

A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

May 11. dtf

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

Have for sale at their store, No. 70, *adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,*

A Quantity of

Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes

adeira Walnuts and Citron. lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

Also,

25 Puncheons, second and third proof, West-India Rum, and a few Pipes of Brandy

They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

June 14 d

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of this State Society are hereby notified, that their anniversary meeting for the purpose of electing officers of the Society, and transacting such other business as may come before them, will be held on the 4th day of July next, in the State-House, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The punctual attendance of the members is requested, as a quorum did not attend at the last anniversary meeting—After the business is finished, the Society will adjourn to O'Ellers Hotel, in order to celebrate the birth day of our freedom and independence. The dinner will be on the table at half past three o'clock.

The members of the other States Societies of the Cincinnati and the officers of the American army, who may be in this city on that day, are particularly invited to join this State Society in commemoration of the day.

By order of the standing committee.

R. PORTER, Secretary.

June 22d, 1797.

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Best English Crown Window Glass.

A well assorted Invoice of the best English Crown Window Glass, of the following sizes:

10 by 8	212 BOXES.
11 by 9	
12 by 10	
14 by 10	
16 by 12	
19 by 14	

Likewise fresh Rice, high proof Brandy, best mess Beef, in half barrels.

Sail Cloth, No. 1. to 8.

Sherry Wine.

A few hundred weight of excellent Dutch Pistol and Rifle Gun Powder—and,

Thirty Boxes Chocolate.

For Sale by,

Samuel Breck, Jun.

June 21. cot3t.

GABRIEL DECOMBAZ,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Begs leave to inform the public that he has removed his Shop to No. 32, *South Third street,*

AND HAS JUST PUBLISHED,

(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)

The Adventures of Telemachus.

French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.

AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an interesting Poem, replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the liveliest colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work.

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;

Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, soundings, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.

Also Comprehending

Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.

By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,

☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.

June 21. dtf.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS removed his Counting house to No. 96 Arch Street.

He has remaining on hand of the Cargo of the

Ship Pigou,

from Canton,

A few Bales long Nankeens
ditto short ditto
A few Chests Imperial Tea
ditto Young Hyson ditto

Which will be sold Cheap on a liberal Credit, in order to close the sales.

June 19 d 3t.

The Shareholders

OF the *Pennsylvania Population Company*, are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth Street, on Thursday the 29th instant.

By order of the Board.

SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.

June 19. dt29th.

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 16 §

COTTON.

A few bales just arrived, for sale by

JOHN CLARK,

No. 55 North Water Street.

June 10. eotf.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 27.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. Fox. "The subject now proposed to the consideration of the Committee, is of such vast and serious importance, that I think it unnecessary to apologize for following the right hon. gentleman through some of the various statements and calculations he has made, and offering my reasons for differing most essentially in opinion with him, not only with regard to the state of the Finances of the country, but also with respect to the deductions which he has endeavoured to establish from the positions which he has brought forward. The road, sir, we have to travel, is not beset with flowers, but opens to our view a comfortless and dreary prospect, and, while we rashly continue to pursue it, we are deprived of every means to avoid the impending precipices with which it is on every side surrounded. I intreat gentlemen to consider and compare the statements they have heard this day from the right hon. gentleman, and those with which he has, on former occasions, but too successfully deluded them. But however specious and unfounded his financial calculations have formerly been, they are even exceeded in delusion by his statements made this day, which I maintain are altogether unprecedented in the history of Finance.—The right hon. gentleman came forward in the month of December last, and having succeeded in obtaining a supply of 18 millions, he now repeats the experiment, and calls on us for the same sum. But how has he prefaced this sudden and extraordinary demand? He has declared, that the task of applying to the House, after so short an interval, and for so large a sum, is irksome and painful to him, and that he has been disappointed in his views. That he has disappointed us by this unexpected application, I most readily admit; but what particular disappointments the right hon. gentleman may have experienced, which compels him to have recourse to our liberality, after the recent and most convincing proof we have already given of it, or which can justify his applying for this enormous sum, I am, sir, at a loss to conceive. Does he forget the language which he used in this House on the 7th of last December, and must he be reminded, that 18 millions then advanced were given not so much with an idea of prosecuting the war, as with an earnest hope of enabling him to forward the great and desirable work of Peace? Can it be necessary for me to recall to him the public wishes at that period for a speedy termination of the war; and that the Loan was accomplished on the general hope of a successful issue to lord Malmesbury's embassy? He told us then, that the advance of 18 millions was an ample supply, for such were his words, for the exigencies of the State, and adequate to the pressure of every circumstance. Yet no disappointment has since happened to induce him so suddenly to repeat the experiment. I cannot for my part perceive any disappointment which can have compelled him to this unprecedented application, except the state of Ireland alone, and the sum required for the embarrassments of that kingdom amounts to a million and a half. What other disappointments the sanguine expectations of the right hon. gentleman may have suffered, he has not condescended to inform us. I clearly exposed the delusions with which he amused the House when he called on us to provide for the last Loan of 18 milltons, and the event has fully verified what I then pressed so earnestly on the attention of gentlemen. With respect to the statements made in the report of the Select Committee, of the produce of the permanent taxes for the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, I am willing to give the right hon. gentleman every benefit he may wish to derive from that report, however I may differ in opinion with the subject matter of the report, and object to the documents on which it is founded. In speaking of the produce of the taxes in 1796, as stated in the report of the Select Committee, on which he builds his calculations, (I stop here for a moment, and request it may be remembered, that I do not agree to the extent of that part of the report, or to the use which he makes of it). not knowing the amount of the Hat and Legacy Duty, I allow them to produce what he himself thinks fit to state; but when I come to the Wine duty, there sir, I beg leave to observe, that I differ both with the Committee and with the right hon. gentleman. The stock in hand cannot, in any respect, be considered as an annual tax, and, indeed, the right hon. gentleman seems by the very arguments which he introduces in favour of that opinion to admit that it cannot be viewed in that light. The fair way to estimate the produce of the wine duty is to calculate it for 1796 on the same ground as if it was considered in 1795; and I will, sir, by a parity of reasoning, argue for the produce of 1797, by the experience we have had of the preceding year. Thus having given the right hon. gentleman full credit for the Hat and Legacy duty, and admitting that a duty of 2 l. per ton will produce in '96, what it has produced in '95 I still maintain that that there remains a deficiency of no less a sum than 357,000l. in the produce of the taxes, brought forward by the right hon. gentleman. I will not argue that because he was *minus* 357,000l. he should have immediately proceeeded to provide for it; but I will contend, that for him to maintain that he had a surplus when he was actually minus 357,000l. is a delusion of too gross and palpable a nature to impose on the understanding. But if even the taxes of 1796 produced the sum it was intended they should, there would still be a deficiency of 88,000l. and that according to the report of the Select Committee.—Let us then consider that at the beginning of the session we were 257,00 l. short;—that in October the right hon. gentleman funds his Navy bills, and immediately after, in December, makes his Loan, should he not then have said that the interest of the taxes which have been proposed, it appears that a sum of 1,800,000l. in taxes would not be too much for the various calls of the present moment. The deficiency on my calculation amounts to 470,000l. and not to 210,000l. as stated by the right hon. gentleman, and in the report of the Select Committee.—And here, sir, I think it necessary to declare, that the report of that Committee does not merit the eulogium which has been lavished on it. I believe it has originated from, and has been conducted with good intentions, but that it is particularly clear, that it is founded on convincing documents, and that it is supported by evident and accurate calculations, I can by no means admit. For I beg leave to ask, what has been the line of conduct pursued by the members of the Committee? They sent to the public offices for the calculations in the respective departments; and on these papers, so supplied through the very channel of Government, they proceeded to form a decisive opinion; and here I must notice, that in delivering their decision to the house, they have merely grounded their proceedings on the authorities furnished incontestibly by government, and which alone we are thus called upon to sanction. In stating the produce of the permanent taxes, they have recourse to the stoppage of the distilleries, for the purpose of accounting for the deficiency which took place in them, and proceeding on the same system, they also allude to the bounties granted to seamen in 1796, when it cannot be denied, that these bounties were in reality issued not in one year, but within a year and a half. This conduct was therefore prejudicial to the produce of the permanent taxes in 1795, and to that of other years. They say, that the stoppage of the distilleries between June 1795, and November 1796, must have materially affected the amount of that part of the produce which arises from the duty on British spirits. They do not venture to state the precise deficiency, but on comparing the produce of the duties on British spirits in 1796, with the average produce of the same duties in the three preceding years, the deficiency is said to be 557,793l. They immediately after admit that upon this computed account of the loss upon the distilleries, an allowance should be made in consideration of any increase of duties upon beer which may have taken place within the same period; but what the amount of that allowance may be, they do not attempt to point out.—Thus, sir, it is evident that they estimate a deficiency in one instance with respect to the stoppage of the distilleries, on the system of a computed average, and reject any substitute for that deficiency in the instance of the duties on beer, which they clearly admit have increased, but which they do not think proper to estimate by comparing it with the average produce of other years, as they have done in the case of distilleries. Let us for a moment take the average produce of the beer tax for the three preceding years, and we shall find, that there arises a sum of 270,000l. in favor of last year, which has been entirely overlooked in the report of the committee. This sum, I therefore contend, ought to have been added to the produce of the permanent taxes. They have also, sir, stated their estimate of the navy service for the ensuing year to amount to 12,935,000l. but the right honorable gentleman differs in this very material consideration from the committee, and fixes it at 12,661,000l. to which if we add, as we are justified in doing, the floating arrears of 1,500,000l. the estimate will then appear to be 14,161,000l. Thus the right hon. gentleman, instead of making his estimate, as he says it is, less by 100,000 than that furnished by the committee, will in fact make it greatly exceed that which we find in the report. I wish to know, sir, on what principle he has calculated the probable increase of the navy debt for the ensuing year. In my opinion the best, and certainly the most satisfactory way would be, to calculate it by the experience we have had of the expences incurred in that department of the public service during the last year. I must observe, that in every estimate of this nature he has been always disappointed, and the cause is obvious: he has continually acted on erroneous principles, and has therefore been continually mistaken. What is the line of conduct then which he should adopt? Why, sir, instead of confining himself to narrow and circumscribed statements, instead of implicitly regulating his judgment by the standard of official accounts and trifling calculations, he ought to take matters on a larger, and unquestionably a more secure basis, since it is established by the experience of the past. Let us take a short view of the effect of those estimates on which he prides himself. On the 7th of December, 1795, the right hon. gentleman stated, that the probable increase of the navy debt would be 2½ millions, and this he called a very ample estimate. Then it arose to 4 millions; then to 7 millions; and now, in the month of April, which seems to be a fixed term for bringing forward a second budget, he calls for 8 millions more. The right hon. gentleman next tells us, that he has all his documents from the respective offices; and this I believe to be true: but he ought to suppose an increase not merely from official papers, but from the constant experience of facts. The expences of the navy are at this moment on a much larger scale than any time during the war. 100,000 men were voted for the service of last year; we have this year voted 120,000. Instead, therefore, of making the increase less than it was, he should make it proportionably greater, and it ought to be 6 or 700,000l. more than what it is now fixed at. With respect to the army extraordinaries, the right hon. gentleman says, they are included in the common estimate, but will he not admit that many after payments have frequently taken place? And if so, is it not very likely that such expences will be incurred on future occasions? I feel myself justified in declaring from the various views which I have taken of these important subjects, that notwithstanding all the heavy burdens, and all the dreadful taxes we are about to impose this day, we have still one million more to provide for the exigencies of the public service. On the subject of affording pecuniary succours to the emperor, the right hon. gentleman expresses his desire to have a certain sum reserved for that purpose, and in that point I perfectly agree with him. Yet, what is not a little extraordinary, he wishes to have 200,000l. voted as a loan to his imperial majesty immediately; nay, sir, if I rightly understand him, he wishes to have the measure agreed to this very night. I hope the right hon. gentleman will set me right, if I have misconceived his intention, or if I mistake what I take to be a most alarming proceeding (Mr. Pitt here signified his intention of moving the 200,000l. in the course of the night). Then, sir, I maintain such a proceeding to be a direct infringement of the declaration made by the right honorable gentleman, that he wished to have the pecuniary succour intended for the emperor, reserved to a convenient opportunity. I will not pretend to say how far the credit of the country may be hurt by the measure, but let me ask, is there any material difference between exporting 200,000 sterling, and not receiving 200,000l. sterling which this country was to receive? Did the right hon. gentleman speak of this extraordinary manner of paying the interest of the loan, when he asked us to be security for the house of Austria, and when he extolled the good faith of the bank of Vienna? But having in compliance with his arguments and entreaties guaranteed the loan, he now with singular feeling laments, it is extremely hard to think that the emperor could pay the interest, as he says, to a day.—To a day, sir?—With more propriety may the right hon. gentleman say, it is hard to suppose that the emperor can discharge it to a year, or to a far more distant time. But when will it be paid? The loan was made to him in critical circumstances, and yet he is not to pay the interest, because he is now in critical circumstances. There has not been hitherto one shilling of the interest discharged and I fear this country will ever have cause to repent lending money to the emperor. The right hon. gentleman must be aware that if the interest remains unpaid, he must come to the House and provide taxes for the sum guaranteed by us to his Imperial Majesty, and thus add, by more permanent taxes, to the burdens already too heavy to be borne.—With respect to the specious argument which is held out that the restoration of peace will, by restoring commerce to its full extent, also make the produce of the taxes more considerable; I on the contrary maintain that peace is much more likely to diminish than encrease the amount of our taxes. For when we look over our taxes, we find upwards of of one million arising entirely from articles which could not be taxed in peace. I cannot agree that the state of our manufactures is more flourishing than it was last year, for the assertion is positively contradicted by the manufacturers. When the Right Hon. Gentleman last year proposed to lay a tax on landed and personal property, he stated the landed rent to amount to 25 millions sterling. I am, however, one of those who think he undervalued it, but taking it at his own estimate, I feel myself justified in saying, that when we have passed the taxes now proposed, and when, after the winding up of the war, we come to a state of peace, we shall have a revenue equal to our whole landed annual product. We are now Sir, at the end of April, and 18 millions are yet to be found. Three payments have only been made on the Loyalty Loan, and there are still seven tenths of it to be made good, which amount to 12,600,00l. We are to vote 18 millions to day; so that between this day and the 1st of January next, we have yet to find for the public exigencies, the enormous sum of 30,600,000l. We have to furnish in so short a space of time as 35 weeks, 30,600,000. or, in other words, almost one million per week, till the end of the year. But, Sir, there is still another point of view in which I wish to place this most serious and alarming consideration. In 1796, the new taxes only produced 3 millions. What then, Sir, is the burden which the subject has hitherto felt? The weight of that sum alone. But the taxes to be imposed this day, with all the others, will make 7 millions and a half. So that we have actually felt only 3 millions; and, to use a favorite expression of Ministers we have been as yet only scratched by the war, for the people have not experienced half the weight of the burthens imposed upon them, and which they must suffer when they come to pay 7 millions and a half instead of three. That it is right and necessary to look these dangers in the face, the right honorable gentleman himself admits, though he is by no means ready to practise the theory which he proclaims. There still remains another article with respect to future expenditure, to which I wish to direct the attention of gentlemen. I mean, Sir, the Bills to be drawn this year, in St. Domingo, on this country, probably to the amount of 900,000l. The bills drawn in January amounted to 700,000l. Whether they have been paid I cannot undertake to say; but if half remains unpaid, and an additional sum of 900,000l. is drawn for, I conceive it very difficult to find how the whole is to be discharged. I do not blame the Select Committee for proceeding to their report on the calculations laid before them, but I blame both the Committee and the House for not grounding their opinion on others that convey more solid information; I mean those which are furnished by experience. I am fully sensible of the inestimable value of peace to the country, and it will, by a geometrical progression, become more valuable every year. I know no system to obtain the blessings which it diffuses, and secures, but an unequivocal and steady pursuit in the attainment of it. It is not, Sir, in my opinion, likely to be restored to us by sending Mr. Hammond, or any other man in the hour of impending danger and necessity to Vienna, but in openly declaring and vigorously adhering to equitable and honorable terms. But something more is requisite to be done. The House must prove themselves the Representatives of the people. They must shew the people that they do not blindly confide in a minister by whom they have been so often and so shamefully deceived; and if there is not patriotism enough left to force them to act thus, there is I do not hesitate to assert, an end of the Constitution. From the measures pursued, and the system avowest by Ministers of persevering in them, the country is every day involved in additional perplexities and embarrassments. It is in vain we look round for an open and cheering prospect, for amid this labyrinth and confusion we strive to no purpose to rescue ourselves from distress.—

"While Alps on Alps arise."

With respect to the vote for the Army Extraordinaries, does any man think that the arrears of the army will be extinguished by that measure? No Sir! I am of an opinion directly contrary. The exertion of the public spirit is in this momentous crisis absolutely necessary. The people ought to know that we should have a complete change of system—a change from a blind confidence in Ministers to a watchfulness and jealousy of their conduct. I believe, Sir, I have nothing farther to remark than that if the Right Hon. Gentleman means to take the sense of the house on the measure of lending 200,000l, to the Emperor, I shall most certainly oppose it.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in reply to the question put by Mr. Fox, said it was his intention to propose a resolution, granting a temporary loan to the Emperor of 200,000.

Mr. *Grey* combated several of the arguments adduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he charged him with being guilty of misdemeanor in diverting a parliamentary grant of last session, to purposes different from that for which it was voted; and stated, that a sum amounting to 1,054,000l. to be returned to the bank, had been appropriated to other purposes.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* defended his conduct, and shewed that the surplus stated by the Hon. gentleman, had been brought to account, and appropriated in the grants of the present session.

Mr. *Steele* defended the Chancellor of the Exchequer (relative to the appropriations of the grant of 5,500,000l. of last year) from the charges of Mr. Grey, whom he accused of pressing eagerly forward to notice on a point on which he was not properly informed, and quoted the act of parliament, in corroboration of his assertion, that 1,054,000l. alluded to by Mr. Grey, was not included in that grant.

Mr. *Grey*, Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Pitt*, replied to each other on this subject.

Mr. *Sheridan* charged Mr. Pitt with misrepresenting his hon. friend (Mr. Grey) after which he stated his objection to the proposed taxes in general, none of which, he said, excepting that of plate, met with his approbation. He particularly objected to the tax proposed on the carriage of goods, and said, that with regard to the additional tax on newspapers, it was oppressive in the extreme. The right hon. gentleman might, if he pleased, indulge himself in a play of words, and stile it a tax upon luxury; but he would tell him it was a tax upon literature; it was striking at a source of political information; it was a violent attack upon the liberty of the press, and was calculated to impede the general circulation of parliamentary proceedings. He viewed this proposed tax as of so oppressive a nature, that he believed none but the right hon. gentleman would have ventured to bring it forward, and on every account he was determined to give it his firm opposition.

The resolution was then put by the chairman and agreed to, but for the resolution for an encreased duty on newspapers, a division ensued,

Ayes	151
Nays	43
Majority	——108

Strangers were not re-admitted after the division; but we understand, that after the house was resumed, the resolutions were reported by the chairman, and bills ordered to be brought in accordingly; after which, the house resolved itself into a committee of supply, when, upon a motion of the chancellor of the exchequer to make a temporary advancement by way of loan of 200,000l. to the Emperor, a division ensued,

Ayes	149
Nays	45
Majority	——94

Adjourned at 11 o'clock.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Mr. PITT's Budget of the new Taxes to pay the interest of the last Loan, as well as former deficiencies, is now before the public, and we feel no difficulty in observing, that if no other *Ways and Means* can be devised for paying it, there will be a most miserable deficiency indeed of the public revenue.

A new tax of three-halfpence on every Newspaper! and an additional duty on advertisements, the indefinite extent of which we know only by the right hon. gentleman's own words, to "*amount in some instances to pounds.*" We are lost in astonishment, at who could be the advisers of such an enormous and impolitic tax, which must defeat the very purpose for which it was intended. We cannot suppose that it is the wish of the Minister to ruin the property of those who have raised a support for themselves and their families at considerable expence, and still more considerable labour and risk; such an intention, we are sure, is beneath his consideration; and yet we are at a loss to conceive, what delusion could have prompted him to such a measure. We know very well that his enemies will say of him, that this tax is intended as an attack on the Liberty of the Press, and to confine the circulation of knowledge; there certainly is ground for suspicion on this head, for the tax is a complete prohibition of the sale of Newspapers. If the hon. gentleman had consulted the books of the Stamp Office,—he would have found, that the too heavy duties he has already imposed on Newspapers, have not much tended to increase the Revenue; and if it has done so in a trifling degree, it is not an object of consideration, when we consider the momentous events that have been passing, to excite the curiosity of the public. When these cease, which we hope will soon be the case, Mr. Pitt will find that his whole tax on Newspapers will be very trifling indeed.

It cannot be unknown to those whom Mr. Pitt ought to have consulted on this subject that half the Newspapers in the kingdom have for some time past been carried on with scarcely any profit, and many at a loss, in hopes of a favorable change in the times—what then must be their situation, when they are raised to a price which must inevitably diminish their sale, as well as the number of their advertisements; for the enormous addition proposed to the already very heavy duty on advertisements, by falling principally on the regular Advertisers, such as Booksellers, Auctioneers, and Venders of Medicines, will so reduce the number of advertisers, as to prove a death blow to at least half the newspapers now printed; and by preventing the advertising of medicines, &c. be equally injurious to the revenue, as it is destructive to the property of Newspapers, and all property, the sale of which was effected through the medium of the Public prints.

We have just thrown out these observations to draw Mr. Pitt's attention more minutely to the subject. We are sure this plan will never answer the purposes of the revenue nor will it be possible, with this new heavy imposition of duty, that either the Printer or the Newsman can afford to sell his Paper without also adding some profit to the little he already gains. *(Times.)*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, June 20.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. SWANWICK thought that by raising these men, they would increase the danger which they wished to avoid. They apprehended an attack from a foreign nation, and to guard against any possible injury they were to go to expence, and by that means increase our national debt, from which he thought we had the greatest danger to fear, since they saw the difficulty attending the raising of any additional revenue. He called the attention of the house to a situation of things not much unlike our own. The French nation had many regiments on their sea coast, and had been long making preparations, as if with a view of invading Great-Britain. In consequence, the British have expended large sums in fortifying and putting the island in a good state of defence; and, though, perhaps the French never seriously intended to invade that country, yet the appearance of it had probably occasioned greater embarrassment, from causing these great expences, and the consequent derangement of the country, that if an invasion had really taken place.

Mr. S. reprobated the idea of defending the country against an invasion by two regiments of artillery. The militia, he said, would be the proper defence in such a case; but he trusted the commissioners appointed for the purpose would speedily settle all differences betwixt the two countries.

Mr. S. spoke of a very serious statement which they had received the other day from the secretary of the treasury, which did not seem to call for additional expence, but for additional revenue. It appeared by that document that there was due from the government to the bank of the United States, 4,750,000 dollars. Yet they were told these expences must be gone into and money borrowed whatever the interest might be. In common life, he believed, if a man was pressed for money, it was accounted a prudent thing for a man to retrench his expences. He supposed the same rule ought to hold good in respect to government.

But it was said, if these men were not raised, privateers would come into our ports, and insult our citizens. Had there been any thing during the present European war, which could justify such an apprehension? He thought not. He did not know a single instance of insult, except that of the British ambassador at Rhode Island, because some officers were not released. As to any invasion taking place, he had no idea of it; but if it were to happen, militia would be the best defence and no expence would be incurred, except there was a necessity; but if artillerists were raised the expence would be certain.

Mr. HARTLEY was against striking out the first section; for, though he did not think 950 additional artillery were necessary, he thought there was a necessity for some, and also for an increase of the infantry. He thought 4000 men necessary for a peace establishment, as it would be very inconvenient to march militia from one end of the Union to the other. He did not wish to go into excess; but he wished the force to be efficient. He knew there must be an increase of taxes; he was for a land tax, and wished to go immediately into it.

Mr. BROOKES said, if he believed there was no danger, he should agree with gentlemen that there would be no occasion for these men; but thinking our situation in no degree improved by the late events in Europe, he should vote for raising the proposed regiment. The objection of expence would go against every measure. As there was no certainty of our ambassadors being able to settle our dispute with France, they ought, he said, like "wise men, to foresee, and prevent the evil." He was afraid gentlemen were got into a profound sleep, and would not wake till it was too late.

Mr. S. SMITH said that the report from the secretary of war had confirmed his opinion with respect to this measure. The gentleman from S. Carolina had spoken of a number of forts which had been thought of in 1794, but which had since been given up. With respect to non-commissioned officers which that gentleman seemed to think should be deducted from the number of men, they were the life of the artillery service, and the musicians were few. To shew that the present number of men would be sufficient, he stated the following as being a proper number for each place, viz.. West Point 60, New-York 60, Mud-Island 60, Baltimore 50, Norfolk 50, Wilmington N. C. 30, Charleston 60, Savannah 30, Newport 60, Portland 30, Portsmouth 30, Point Petre (Georgia) 30, Western Posts 412—Total 992.

Mr. S. accuſed the gentlemen from S. Carolina with winding and turning his arguments into every poſſible form; but he was certain notwithſtanding what the gentleman had ſaid to the contrary, that the preſent men were equal to all the ſervice they had to perform. He believed there were militia well trained to the uſe of artillery; there were two companies at Baltimore; one he had with him on the weſtern expedition; he believed the militia at Charleſton was equally well trained. He wiſhed the ſubject to be poſtponed till the next ſeſſion.

Mr. GILES was not of opinion with the gentleman from South-Carolina, that becauſe the preſident and ſecretary of war, had recommended the raiſing of theſe men, they ſhould adopt the plan; indeed the ſenate propoſed to raiſe only half of what the ſecretary recommended. He truſted they ſhould think for themſelves.

Mr. G. did not think the ſtrength of the country depended on 4000 artillery; he looked upon military eſtabliſhments as a ſort of factitious ſtrength, but upon the militia as the real ſtrength of the nation. He thought the expence a ſerious objection. It appeared our eſtabliſhment had already coſt us eight millions of dollars, and he could not ſee where they had done ſervice to that amount; he therefore thought it a bad bargain.

The gentleman from New-York, had charged the houſe with being aſleep. He believed that could not be the caſe, as it would be a difficult matter indeed to ſleep where he was. *It had been ſaid additional revenue would be wanted, whether this bill paſſed or not. Suppoſe this were ſo, it was ſurely no reaſon for paſſing a bill which might be thought unneceſſary*

Mr. Brookes exclaimed.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) did not know till he heard the gentleman from New-York ſay ſo, that new fortifications were contemplated; he ſuppoſed the money appropriated was for completing thoſe already begun.

With reſpect to the propriety of this meaſure, he had always been in the habit of diſtruſting his own judgment, when it differed from that of the Preſident and Senate; his firſt impreſſions were therefore in favour of the meaſure, but the more he had conſidered it, the more theſe impreſſions were effaced. Mr. D. ſaid, if the ſubject was before them, he ſhould rather be in favour of increaſing the number of infantry than of the artillery. He thought the beſt way of making the increaſe, would be to add to each company one officer, two non-commiſſioned officers and ten or twelve privates.

The gentleman from New-York had ſaid he ſhould agree to the propoſition, becauſe he thought the country in danger. Mr. D. thought the better way would be, if this were really the caſe, to fill our arſenals with arms, our magazines with ammunition, and our treaſury with money. He agreed with the gentleman from Maryland that we had artillery enough for 8, 10, or 12,000 men. Artillery, he ſaid, could not do the ſervice of infantry; their diſcipline was very different: they do not work upon fortifications, but merely guard the guns, &c. He wiſhed they had had a view of the infantry alſo; if they had not been ſufficient, he ſhould not object to the increaſing of them; but he could ſee no propriety in increaſing the artillery.

Mr. Hartley thought the men to be raiſed might be made to ſerve as artillery or infantry as they might be wanted. He believed half the number propoſed would be ſufficient.

Mr. Shepard was in favor of the plan ſuggeſted by the gentleman from New-Jerſey.

Mr. Potter hoped the ſection would be ſtruck out. If the propoſed addition to our artillery was meant as a peace eſtabliſhment, they were not wanted; and if they were to be raiſed with a view to war, they would be incompetent. He thought 40 men might be ſpared from Philadelphia, and 50 from Weſt Point, for Rhode-Iſland, which at preſent was entirely without any.

Mr. Elmendorf was in favour of ſtriking out the ſection. He thought it was proper to enquire what was the natural defence of the country, and what were the meaſures proper to be taken for that purpoſe. He believed the object of the preſent bill had no relation to it. The beſt way would be to diſcharge our debt, in the next place to fortify, and provide ſufficient arms and ammunition, the militia alſo ſhould be well organized and diſciplined, and they ſhould attend to oeconomy in the expenditure of public money.

The queſtion for ſtriking out the ſection was put and carried, there being 56 votes in favor of it.

The committee roſe and the houſe were about to take the queſtion by yeas and nays, when

Mr. Gilleſpie wiſhed to ſay why he ſhould vote in favour of deſtroying this bill; it was, becauſe he believed there were men enough if properly diſtributed; and becauſe they had only been allowed ſix men at Wilmington, though they were entitled to 40.

The queſtion was then taken by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgeſs, Cabell, Chapman, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Coit, Davis, Dawſon, Dent, Elmendorf, Findley, Fowler, Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gregg, Grove, Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Kittera, Locke, Lyman, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, Morgan, New, Nicholas, Parker, Potter, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, (P) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, Swanwick, Thomas, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams—57.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Champlin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, Glenn, Goodrich, Griſwold, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hoſmer, Imlay, Machir, Matthews, Otis, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (C) Thatcher, Thomſon, Van Allen, Wadſworth—39.

Mr. W. Smith moved the order of the day on the bill to prevent the citizens of the United States from entering into the ſervice of any foreign Prince or State.

The Houſe went into committee accordingly.

Mr. Havens thought time ought to be given for citizens in foreign countries to become acquainted with the act, before it took place.

Mr. Nicholas hoped the committee would riſe, and that they ſhould get quit of the preſent buſineſs. There were ſome delicate propoſitions in the bill which would require much diſcuſſion. He was doubtful whether the principle of the bill was right; if it were, he ſaw no neceſſity for paſſing it at preſent, as he did not think it probable that this act could take place before an end was put to the European war.

Meſſrs. Rutledge, W. Smith, Dayton, Brookes, Otis and Kittera, ſpoke in favour of going into this meaſure, in order to prevent our citizens from entering on board foreign ſhips of war, and by that means prejerve a ſtrict neutrality; that when perſons deſire to expatriate themſelves, and become citizens of another country, a line ſhould be marked out by which they may do ſo; and in order to prevent the bill already paſſed to prevent our citizens from entering on board privateers, from becoming a dead letter, which it was ſaid it would do, if this bill were not paſſed.

Mr. S. Smith was oppoſed to the bill. He wiſhed our youth to have full liberty to go on board the ſhips of war of any foreign country, in order to gain experience in the art of war, that if ever we ſhould have occaſion for them, they might be called home to defend their own country. He ſaid there were at this time on board the Britiſh fleet, not leſs than one hundred of our youth, learning the art of war, who perhaps might be wanted on ſome future day, to fight the very nation under whom they are training.

The committee roſe without taking a queſtion, and had leave to ſit again.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe that they had paſſed the bill for ſtrengthening the ports and harbours of the United States, without amendment.

Adjourned.

General Smith, in his obſervations yeſterday on the bill for preventing our citizens from entering on board foreign veſſels of war, ſaid, that the veſſel commanded by Captain Brian, reported by Major Mountflorence (in the documents tranſmitted from Paris by Mr. Pinckney, and lately laid before Congreſs) to have been carried into France, bound from Norfolk or Portſmouth to London, was proved to be a fraudulent veſſel, ſailing without any right to do ſo, under American colours, no ſuch veſſel having been regiſtered at either of thoſe places.

A bill has been reported in the Senate to enable the Preſident under certain reſtrictions, to raiſe a proviſional army not exceeding 1000 Artilleriſts, 1000 Cavalry, and 13,000 infantry; no man to receive any bounty at his enliſtment, nor at any time after, unleſs called into actual ſervice; nor are any troops raiſed by this act to be called into actual ſervice, unleſs the circumſtances of the United States ſhall, in the opinion of the Preſident, render it abſolutely neceſſary.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, *June 22.*

PRICES OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent. 16/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 13/ā 13/3
5½ per Cent.
4½ per Cent.
3 per Cent. 10/4

BANK SHARES.

Bank United States, 17 per cent. advance.
Pennſylvania, 27
North America, 50

INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

I. C. of N. A. 50 per cent. advance.
Pennſylvania, 3

A New-York paper (the TIME PIECE) of yeſterday ſays, "We hear the celebrated THOMAS PAINE is arrived here in one of the veſſels from Bourdeaux."

By a report of the ſecretary of the treaſury laid before the houſe of repreſentatives by the committee of ways and means, it appears that the receipts of revenue for one year, ending 31ſt March laſt, were 9,405,098 dollars, 4 cents; and the expenditure in the ſame period 8,728,473 dollars 50 cents; leaving a balance, ſubject to future warrants, of 676,624 dollars, 54 cents. Of the appropriation made at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs there remain unexpended 3,001,288 dollars, 37 cents.

The ſecretary alſo ſtates, that the revenue has been progreſſively increaſing;—in ſome of the principal ports, the quantity and value of imports have diminiſhed this ſeaſon;—ſeveral of the laſt appropriations are inadequate to the objects deſignated;—new revenues ought therefore, to be eſtabliſhed for every new expence which may be incurred;—proviſion ought to be made for payment of the ſums which may be awarded purſuant to the 6th article of the treaty with Great Britain,—ſufficient funds ſhould be pledged for the payment of the intereſt, and reimburſement of the principal of any ſums to be raiſed by loan; the public intereſt would be benefited by ſpecifying that ſuch loans ſhould be refunded in five years at furtheſt;—the New York bank loan has been diſcharged; the ſum due to the bank of the United ſtates is reduced to 4,750,000;—and there remain unſold 2220 bank ſhares.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.
PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Brig Planter, Hawkins,	St Croix	15
Schr. Eliza, Glover,	Cape Francois	15
Sloop Prudence, Hill,	Paſſamaquady	11
Maria, King,	New York	5
Diana, Parſons,	Alexandria	8

Capt. Glover ſaw there capt. Rockwell, of the brig Mercury, of Philadelphia, who, on his paſſage from hence to Gonaives, had been taken by a French privateer and carried to Jean Rabel.

The Joſephus, Wilkins, and Anthony, Miſſler, of Philadelphia; Franklin, and James, of New-York, with a number of Eaſtern veſſels, were waiting at Martinico for a convoy.

The brig Lavinia, on her paſſage from hence to Barbadoes, was taken and ſent into Euſtatia, where the veſſel was cleared, but the cargo not decided on.

On Sunday morning laſt, at 4 o'clock, about 2 leagues ſouth eaſt of Cape Henlopen, the Fame experienced a very ſevere guſt of wind, rain, &c. The lightning ſtruck the main top gallant maſt and ſhivered it to pieces, ſetting fire to the main top maſt rigging as it proceeded downward—ſplit the pumps and burſt the well to pieces—rent the deck, &c. The captain and crew were ſtunned by the ſhock, and laid proſtrate on the deck, for ſome minutes inſenſible.

New-York, June 21.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Ship Steady, French,	Bourdeaux	66
Maria, Ferris,	Demerara	16
Olive, Seppie,	Bremen	70
Brig Roſina, Archer,	Bourdeaux	70
Diſpatch, ——,	Fayal	34
Patty, Campbell,	Hamburgh	62
Orien, Shaw,	Cork	35
Eliza, Tucker,	Savannah	7
Hunter, Parker,	Cape Francois	16
Union, Rattwood,	Demerara	42
Shr. Polly, Purſell,	Waſhington, N. C.	8
Sloop Rainbow, Cannon,	Newbern, N. C.	7

From Capt. Shaw's Log Book.

Capt. Shaw, on the 18th May, in long. 20, ſpoke the ſhip Diana, Dixon, of and from New York to Hamburgh—all well.

June 6, in long. 60, W. ſpoke the ſhip Port Mary, Packwood, of and from New York to Liverpool—all well.

From Capt. French's Log Book.

May 8, in long. 48, lat. 44, ſpoke the brig Pamela, from Baltimore.

May 31, in long. 66, ſpoke the brig Mary, Cooper, of Haverhill, out 36 days from the Iſle of May, bound to Boſton—who ſupplied capt. French with proviſions and water, *he having that day divided the laſt mouthful!*

June 7, in long. 72, ſpoke the brig Polly, of Charleſton, 12 days from the Havannah for R. Iſland.

From Capt. Williams's Log Book.

May 29, in lat. 24, long. 62, fell in with an Engliſh fleet of merchantmen, of 160 ſail, laſt from Tortola, bound to different ports in Europe, under convoy of two 74's and a frigate—one of the 74's was a Spaniſh veſſel taken at Triniſdad.

May 27, in lat. 17, was boarded by a French privateer of 16 guns, out 7 days from Guadaloupe, and taken nothing.

June 14, in lat. 36, long. 73, ſpoke the ſchr. Dolphin, capt. Clark, from Baltimore bound to the Havannah, out 2 days.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 21.

We are informed that one of the perſons who robbed the Nantucket Bank about two years ago, and ſome time afterwards eſcaped from confinement, was taken yeſterday morning and properly ſecured. His accomplice, who was in the ſame bed with him, not being immediately recognized, made his eſcape. A large reward had been offered for their apprehenſion.

Amongſt the various veſſels which a ſoutherly breeze planted in our harbor yeſterday, is the brig Orion, capt. Shaw, in 35 days from Cork; by which we have received Cork papers to the 10th of May, containing London dates to the 6th, two days later than before received. No very important event, it ſeems, had occurred from the 4th to the above date, except a confirmation of a ſeparate peace with the Emperor. From the laſt Cork paper, we copy the following

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 29.

The following letter was received this morning from our (Sun) correſpondent at Dover:

Dover, April 28.

"A perſon belonging to this town was landed this day from a veſſel which left Hamburgh laſt Sunday. He brings an account that a meſſenger had arrived there from Vienna in five days, with an account of ſome great advantages gained by the Auſtrians over the French, but had not time to learn the particulars."

If this information be correct, the above meſſenger muſt have left Vienna FIVE days later than the date of the intelligence from that capital, received by the mail yeſterday.

Private letters received yeſterday by the Hamburg mail, brought intelligence that general Buonaparte was certainly empowered by the French Directory, to offer ultimately ſuch terms to the Emperor as may lead to a general pacification. [Sun.

Lord Bridport ſailed yeſterday morning from St. Helen's with the fleet under his command—The wind, however, changing in the courſe of the day, the fleet was obliged to put back to St. Helen's—Three of the ſhips at Portſmouth, the Marlborough, Minotaur and Ramilis., perſiſt in demanding that their *particular* grievances be redreſſed. They have not yet lifted their anchors. The reſt of the fleet, however, take no part with them.

May 5.

Stocks experienced a further depreciation yeſterday. Conſols were down ſo low as 48—Imperial three per cents, at 44—and the new Loan at three fourths premium.

Mr. Hammond was not expected to reach Vienna until the 30th of April, 13 days after the ſigning of the preliminaries of a ſeparate peace.

Saturday, May 6.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday laſt arrived this day at noon.—The Vienna Court Gazette of the 19th does not mention the ſigning of the Preliminaries of Peace; but only the prolongation of the Armiſtice between the Archduke Charles and General Buonaparte to the 20th; but letters from ſeveral parts of Germany ſtate, that the Preliminaries of Peace were ſigned at the head quarters of General Buonaparte on the 18th.

The Nuremburgh Gazette of the 22d ult. contains the following article.

"Yeſterday the 21ſt, at ſeven in the evening, a courier paſſed through this town, with intelligence that Peace was concluded, and ſigned on the 18th at Goiſſern in Upper Styria."

None of the Foreign Papers make any mention of the conditions.

We communicated to the public, in part of our Impreſſion yeſterday, that government had received diſpatches from Vienna, with an account of the ſigning of the Preliminaries of Peach on the 18th ult. between the French Republic and the Emperor. A copy of theſe Preliminaries has not yet arrived, the meſſenger having ſet out from Vienna immediately after they were received by the Auſtrian Cabinet. They contain however, the leading principles upon which the ſeparate Peace between the Republic and Emperor is to be negociated. The Netherlands of courſe are given up and the French Republic extends itſelf to the Rhire.

The concerns of the Members of the Germanic Empire who are at War with France, or who have been deprived of territorial poſſeſſions by making the Rhine the Borndary of the Republic, are to be diſcuſſed and decided upon in a Congreſs to be held at Baſle to which it is ſtipulated Great Britain may ſend a miniſter with powers to negociate a general Peace. A Ceſſation of hoſtilities on the continent has been agreed upon; and we ſhould now indulge the fond hope that the bleſſings of peace would ſoon be reſtored to Great Britain, if we had the happineſs to have any other adminiſtration than the preſent; but under ſuch Miniſters can expectations be ſanguine? Can we rationally hope that they who entered into the War ſo raſhly, will even now be eager to make Peace? or can we believe that men who have conducted the War ſo diſgracefully, will be able to terminate it honorably? It is under ſuch men that the ſentiments of the French towards the Engliſh Government have aſſumed a character and complexion which is horribly deſcribed in the Grondeur of the 28th ult, a paper attached to the Directory, and eſteemed to be one of the moſt moderate,

All the accounts from Vienna repreſent the alarm that prevailed there before the ſigning of the Preliminaries to have been extreme. The Head quarters of the Republican army were but 8 poſts from Vienna. Moſt of the Royal Family had fled. The Ambaſſadors had made preparations for their departure at a moment's notice, The Archives, Chancery, &c. had been packed up and ſent off and many of the Nobles and men of property had taken flight with their moſt valuable effects.

PARIS, April 27.

Accounts from Turin and Baſle agree in ſtating that ſubſequent to the expiration of the armiſtice on the 1ſt inſt. a bloody and deciſive engagement had taken place. It appears, that on the fourth day after the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, the archduke requeſted a prolongation of the armiſtice, which was refuſed, and that he actually made ſuch diſpoſitions of his army as he thought beſt calculated to ſurround Buonaparte. The French general, however, diſcovered theſe hoſtile movements and adopted meaſures to fruſtrate his object. At the moment the truce expired, he attacked the archduke on all points and routed him completely. Never did the army of Italy fight with ſo much enthuſiaſm and intrepidity.—It is obvious that it was in conſequence of this defeat, that the Auſtrian generals ſolicited the ſecond armiſtice, which was followed by the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace.

It is ſaid, that Buonaparte, who is uſually of a ſerious turn, was on this occaſion extremely cheerful and communicative.

April 28.

It was a large houſe, very well known in Paris, where all the reports of the defeat of citizens of Bergamo by the mercenaries of the Venetian nobility, were manufactured for inſertion in certain Journals. Up to the lateſt date of theſe fabrications, no battle, we are aſſured, had taken place. One, however, happened ſoon after, but the reſult was different to the reports. The inhabitants of Bergamo defeated the ſlaves of Venice. All the French have quitted that city where they had been treated with ſo much indignity and outrage.

Buonaparte loſt no time to notice the execrable proclamation inſerted in one of their recent publications. He immediately wrote to the ſenate of Venice, allowing them twelve hours to make reparation.

In reply, the Venetian nobility gave their ſlaves directions to maſſacre all the French who were ſick or wounded in the hoſpitals of Verona and Salo. It was neceſſary to acquaint the commander in chief of theſe tranſactions, and wait for his orders. Kilmaine was directed to make an example which will leave a deep impreſſion. He put himſelf at the head of a choſen body of men, and it is conjectured that Verona and Salo are no more.

Came paſſengers in the brig Orion, captain Shaw, the reverend Dr. Burke, Mr. Maſſey, Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Engliſh, Miſs Canty, and Miſs Connor—and 34 ſteerage paſſengers; who, penetrated with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude to captain Shaw, for his polite and generous treatment during the paſſage, think it would be injuſtice to withhold their unanimous thanks.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Annapolis, to his friend in this city, dated the 19th inſtant.

"Snatched from the jaws of death, I haſten to inform you of my eſcape. On Saturday I embarked from Kent Iſland in the beſt ferry boat. About a mile and an half from the weſtern ſhore: we were overtaken by the moſt violent wind which this country every experienced. We ſaw it for ſeveral miles tearing up trees, cruſhing houſes, and ſcattering limbs in the air. We immediately prepared to encounter this dreadful tornado; lowered every inch of ſail, and put the veſſel's head to the wind; but in vain. The ſtorm no ſooner ſtruck her,—than ſhe began to heel, and never recovered in the ſmalleſt degree. I ſtood at the hatch till the ballaſt ſhifted, and the water poured into the hold, endeavoring to cut away the fore-maſt, in a moment the maſts were under water; ſcrambled upon the bottom, and continued there for about a minute; but not ſeeing the ferry men, and finding the veſſel was ſinking, I hurried back to the gunwale, there I diſcovered Tom in the moſt diſtreſſing ſituation. I gave him all the aſſiſtance in my power, but the veſſel was now ſinking ſo rapidly, that all hope ſeemed to vaniſh. I held with two fingers in the ſcupper, until that part dragged me two feet under water. I then put my feet againſt the deck, and with one violent exertion, made for the main-maſt; but that inſtant a wave overwhelmed me, and I ſeemed to ſink to riſe no more. Fortitude, however, had not yet forſaken me; I made one attempt to riſe to the top of the waves, and ſucceeded. I then fortunately laid hold of the hatch, which was floating near me. I then ſtruggled for and caught hold of the maſt, where for 15 or 20 minutes, every wave went at leaſt ſix feet over my head. However, the ſtorm ſubſided, and I am on ſhore, but much bruiſed and debilitated by the accident. Five other veſſels were overſet in ſight of us, but I hear of no lives loſt, I am in too much pain to be more particular."

NORFOLK, June 15.

Memorandum of veſſels captured by French privateers, received on Tueſday by capt. Galloway, from Port-de-Paix.

AT CAPE FRANCOIS.

Schooner Polly and Sally of Richmond, capt. James Galloway, bound to Cape Nichola Mole.

One other ſchooner and two brigs, names unknown.

AT JEAN RABEL.

Brig Defiance, Capt. Whidbee, of Norfolk, bound to Cape Nichola Mole.

Schooner Venelia, capt. Holden, from New York bound to the Mole.

AT PORT DE PAIX.

Ship Jane of Philadelphia, and a ſloop belonging to Frederickſburg.

LOSS OF THE ELIZA.

The ſhip Eliza, capt. Burton, of Norfolk was wrecked upon the Triangles (Turk's Iſlands) on the 5th May. The capt. and crew were picked up by a French privateer, after having been four hours at ſea in their boat.

By capt. Galloway we alſo learn, that an embargo was laid on for 8 days at Port-de Paix, in conſequence of general Touſſaint having gone againſt St. Marc's, with an army of 30,000 men, chiefly blacks.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Edward and Mary, capt. Blackburn, 25 days from Grenada. On the 21ſt May, in lat. 26, long. 68. ſpoke the ſchooner Sally and Jane, of Philadelphia to the Mole.

By this arrival we learn that the failure of the late Porto Rico expedition was chiefly owing to the deſertion of 250 of the emigrant regiment called Royal Etrangers, who with a number of the officers went over to the Spaniards,

Capt. Roberts in the ſch'r Charming Betſey, arrived in the river yeſterday, 16 days from Jamaica, informs that the ſchooner William Dickſon ſailed for this port two days before him. The ſhip Sally and ſchooner Ann Pennock, both of this port, with ſeveral other veſſels, were to ſail in two days with a convoy.

The brig Sophia, Shirley, was arrived at Jamaica,

ARRIVED.

Brig Edward & Mary,	Blackburn,	Grenada
Schr. Three Joſeph's,	Steed,	Antigua
Intrepid,	Wilkinſon,	do.
Sloop Thomas & Sally,	Gilbert,	Martinique.

RICHMOND, June 16.

FEAST OF REASON.

Yeſterday an elegant entertainment was given to Gen. MARSHALL at the Eagle Tavern, by a number of the moſt reſpectable citizens of this city and its vicinity. The principle which actuated this public diſplay of civic feſtival, was not only to expreſs our approbation of the choice of the Preſident in our worthy fellow-citizen; but to evince our moſt ardent deſire of a happy reconciliation of the difference which at preſent unhapily exiſts between our ſiſter republic and the United States.

Among the company we obſerved his excellency the Governor, the Attorney general, ſeveral members of the Executive council, of the aſſembly, &c. and other citizens of diſtinction. The feſtival was cloſed with the utmoſt hilarity, a number of patriotic toaſts were given; and when "*ſucceſs to the embaſſy of General MARSHALL*" was drank the tears of affection flowed from the patriotic eye of every *true* friend to the *real* intereſt and happineſs of his country. In fact, the whole entertainment fully diſplayed the FEAST OF REASON and the FLOW OF SOUL.

We underſtand that general Marſhall will leave this town on Monday next, on his way to Philadelphia, there to join his colleague, judge Dana, and to proceed to France, on the buſineſs for which they are appointed.

For Wilmington, North Carolina,
The Ship

Warren,

BENJAMIN CHURCH, Maſter,
WILL ſail the 26th inſt. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

June 22. ſte6

Wanted on Rent,

WITHIN ſeven miles of Philadelphia, a convenient Houſe with a Garden, ſuitable for the accommodation of a genteel ſmall family, for which a ſuitable rent will be given. Any perſon having ſuch an one to let, will be pleaſed to leave information of the ſituation and terms at No. 43, North Third ſtreet.

June 22. eo3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a proceſſion will be on Saturday next, the 25th of June, 10 o'clock in the morning, of *Ancient York Maſons, African Lodge* No. 44. The Brethren are requeſted to attend the Same. Sermon at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Brother A. JONES.

By order of the R. W. Grand Maſter,
P. M. NIXON.
PETER RICHMOND, Secretary.

June 22. *2t

Buſh Hill.

June 22d, 1797.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Evenings Amuſement of the Gardens for this week are arranged for

TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, June 23d,

N B. They are alſo requeſted to take notice that the Tavern and Gardens will be publicly open for general admiſſion on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays.

*** Sundays admittance, one quarter of a dollar, which entitles the perſon to its value in wines, liquors or refreſhments.

☞ Dinners dreſs'd for parties at a day's notice

d5t

POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, June 21 1797.

Letters for the Britiſh Packet, Carteret, will be received at this office until Saturday the 24th inſt. at 12 o'clock, noon.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will riſe in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five firſt drawn tickets, prizes of four thouſand dollars each, on the laſt day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Paterſon Lotteries.

Alſo, tickets for ſale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the courſe of the ſummer.

The buſineſs of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. tranſacted with the utmoſt attention.

June 2 tu&f

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,
By John Thompſon,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally grated to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company." mation of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made —they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 12aw3m

WHEREAS my wife, MARY SMITH, has absconded from my bed and board without any just cause, this to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. JOHN SMITH.

June 20. 3t

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Sausages,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

To be sold at No. 199 South Front-Street.

April 20 eotf

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-reet, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.
20—§4w

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings

Silk, cotton and thread Gloves

Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores

May 23. taw

JAMES DAVENPORT

RESpectfully informs the Citizens of the United States that he will make Machines for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, manufacturing Twines, and weaving, by water, on the most reasonable Terms.

A Manufactory on this principle, he flatters himself will meet with very general patronage, as the Machines will be made and delivered, completely furnished, *per* Spindle or Piece; nor will any charge be made for his Patent Rights, but Liberty will be given to the Purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing Workmen in the erection of them will be avoided, and the person wishing to extend them will be able exactly to calculate the expence. He engages to set them to work, and also instruct or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these Machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchasers paying traveling expences

For terms, application may be made at No. 74 Market Street, Philadelphia.

*** It is requested that all letters may be postpaid.

June 10 *6t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. u&2m.

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

St. Ubes Salt.

3000 bushels St. Ubes SALT, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

June 12. 3t

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

An elegant House in Arch-street.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant House at the corner of Arch and Ninth-street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room —the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, beside five in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh-street, or at No. 218, Arch-street.

Also to be rented for the summer season, a small neat house and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with stables and coach house. Enquire as above.

June 6. 2aw3w

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.

May 15 §1m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,

Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 2aw3w

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TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

For Sale,

AN ELEGANT AND VERY COMMODIOUS

Three-story brick House,

And Lot of Ground thereunto belonging,

IN Arch, above Seventh-street, being a high, pleasant situation and good neighbourhood. The said house is twenty-six feet in front by 48 feet in depth and a piazza twenty feet in depth, and a story kitchen with pantries 31 feet in depth, in the piazza there is a commodious stair case with mahogany railing, and there is also a back stair case; said house is finished in a complete and modern stile, with marble chimney pieces, stucco cornices, mahogany doors, &c. The said lot is 38 1-2 feet in breadth, about 300 feet in depth, and has two fronts; on said lot is a large brick coach house and stable, well finished, and plaistered, a pump of good water in the yard, and about the premises there are many conveniencies too tedious to enumerate.

The above property will be sold clear of all incumbrances, and the terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further information apply to

JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON,
No. 144, South Second-street.

June 9. *fmw2w*

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-staeets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening, until seven; But any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.

June 19 dtf

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,

Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 south Front street.

May 18 tu4w

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 42w

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pa the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d3ot

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,

180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Lancaster, Harrisburg Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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STICKNEY's PATENT ARCH BRIDGE.

ANY person desirous of information respecting this new construction, may obtain it without delay by application pr. letter, or otherwise, to John Stickney, merchant of Worcester, (Massachusetts) who will make known the many advantages arising from this manner of building, and upon application he will either vend a patent right, or attend personally to superintend the building of any bridge required.

June 10, 1797. *eo2w.

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that "debts to a considerable amount, which were bona "fide contracted, before the peace, still remain "owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the "United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not "only the full recovery of the said debts has been "delayed, but also the value and security thereof "have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial "proceedings, the British creditors cannot now "obtain and actually have and receive full and "adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course "of justice, the United States will make full and "complete compensation for the same to the said "creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that "this provision is to extend to such losses only as "have been occasioned by the lawful impediments "aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other "causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not "existed; nor to such losses or damages as have "been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797. J 6—§1m

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A Cow Stolen

FROM the owner at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets. She is a deep red brindle with some white, about ten years old and very gentle. The person who secretes her had best turn her out, as, if legal evidence can be obtained, he may expect a rigorous prosecution. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will deliver the Cow, or give such evidence against the person keeping her, that he may be convicted of the fact. Apply at

No. 218, ARCH STREET.

June 9. taw3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,

That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-street.

June 1. 3aw6w

Household Furniture.

NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock-street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.

The sale to continue daily 'till the whole is sold.

June 2 §

To Let,

THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. For terms enquire of Edward Garrigues, No. 39, Cherry-street.

N. B. Also a large, convenient Cellar in a good situation: Apply as above.

June 15 eotf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house,			20,000	dollars,
& cash			30,000,	are 50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of			10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10	do.	1,000		10,000
20	do.	500		10,000
00	do.	100		10,000
200	do.	50		10,000
400	do.	25		10,000
1,000	do.	20		20,000
15,000	do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Wilk & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf